



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

times a year. These conditions have brought results in the form of revolts here and there in Hungary. In the Old World way the authorities have called out the "military" to drive the people back to their tasks; nevertheless, a wider and a more far-reaching movement is gradually emerging from this chaos—a movement seen before in Europe in the pure form of social democracy. The demands of the new party appear to an American as very reasonable, but to the authorities of the Austrian empire they take on the form of revolution. The authorities have not thought it wise to suppress the meetings of the new party, but under guard allow the people to meet. It is with words already referred to that the author speaks of the conditions:

Allein wie immer Grundbesitzer und Regierung sich auch die Lösung der landwirtschaftlichen Arbeiterfrage denken mögen, eine Besserung der wirtschaftlichen Lage der Feldarbeiter und Kleinbauern wird sie immer bringen müssen. Denn ein Staat, in welchem mehr als ein Drittel der Bevölkerung in solchen Verhältnissen lebt wie das ungarische Bauernproletariat, kann den von Ungarn doch in Anspruch genommenen Namen eines Kulturstaat nicht mit Recht führen.

The Austrian government recognizes the evil of these conditions and is endeavoring by law to secure a better situation. The difficulties are inherent. The low consuming power of the people, their inefficiency as manufacturers, the scattered mineral resources, and the poor school organization stand in the way of any large accomplishment. Even now the government tries to stimulate industries by subsidizing them, but the problem is deeper than that. It is one of institutions. Can the government by law change what years have produced under old-established institutions? That is the problem before the statesmen of Austria-Hungary. The author has clearly presented the case; the rest of the world might well read and watch.

FRANK L. McVEY.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

American Merchant Ships and Sailors. By WILLIS J. ABBOT.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1902. 8vo, pp. x+372.

THE introductory chapters of this book deal historically with the development of our merchant marine. Then follows a series of chapters describing the American ships and sailors in the various phases in which they have played an important rôle—in the slave trade, the whaling industry, the New England fisheries, privateering, the traffic on the Great Lakes, and on the Mississippi and tributary rivers. The

final chapter treats of the modern safeguards of the sailor, such as improvements in marine architecture, the mapping of the sea, light-houses, the revenue-cutter service, the life-saving service, etc. Nothing, however, is said of the signal-service system. The book is, therefore, very comprehensive in character and presents rather the appearance of a series of monographs than a continuous narrative—each chapter being practically complete in itself. The book is copiously and aptly illustrated and is, in general, popular in character—popular, however, only in the very best sense. The author writes in a charming style and as one full of his subject, dictating from memory rather than as one interested in detailed laboratory research. He has the faculty of saying much with the apparent effort lacking. Take, for example, his summary (p. 110) of the arguments used by those financially interested in opposing the slave-trade:

The slaves were better off in the United States than at home, Congress was assured; they had the blessings of Christianity; were freed from the endless wars and perils of the African jungle. Moreover, they were needed to develop the South, while in the trade, the hardy and daring sailors were trained, who in time would make the American navy the great power of the deep.

The author gives us both sides of the sailors' life, and makes us feel their weakness, as well as the strong side of their character. He shows a tendency at times to depart from the historical sequence of his theme and to refer to facts which are elaborated later on. He occasionally injects personal views which hardly form a natural part of treatment. For example, in speaking of the slave-trade (p. 92) he says:

The most "respectable" merchants of Providence and Newport were slavers—just as some of the most respectable merchants and manufacturers of today make merchandise of white men, women, and children, whose slavery is none the less slavery because they are driven by the fear of starvation instead of the overseer's lash.

It would be difficult to conceive of anyone at the present day justifying the slave-trade, but the author in his chapter on this subject departs from his general trend and tends rather toward criticism than description. The work, unfortunately, contains no index.

The book is, on the whole, excellently written, is scholarly, and tells us, in the most interesting way, the fascinating story of the American sailor.

GEORGE MYGATT FISK.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.